

·临床研究·

CD4⁺效应型记忆T细胞与白细胞介素-6联合超敏C-反应蛋白对急性缺血性卒中合并肺感染的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨CD4⁺效应型记忆T细胞(CD4⁺TEM)在急性缺血性卒中肺感染患者外周血表达变化,分析其与白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)联合检测对急性缺血性卒中肺感染的诊断价值。**方法** 选择2018年6月至2019年12月确诊的54例急性缺血性卒中并肺感染患者为研究对象,并以同期住院的55例未合并肺感染的急性缺血性卒中患者作为对照,比较两组发病特点,以及外周血CD4⁺TEM细胞表达变化;单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析筛查急性缺血性卒中肺感染危险因素,结合受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评价CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率、IL-6和hs-CRP单独检测,以及联合应用的预测价值。**结果** 经多因素Logistic回归分析,CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率($OR = 1.153$, 95%CI: 1.069 ~ 1.244; $P = 0.000$)、IL-6($OR = 1.351$, 95%CI: 1.046 ~ 1.747; $P = 0.021$)和hs-CRP($OR = 1.087$, 95%CI: 1.008 ~ 1.172; $P = 0.021$)水平升高是急性缺血性卒中肺感染的重要危险因素。经ROC曲线分析,CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率、IL-6和hs-CRP单独作为肺感染预测指标时,其曲线下面积分别为0.906(95%CI: 0.850 ~ 0.961)、0.799(95%CI: 0.714 ~ 0.885)和0.831(95%CI: 0.754 ~ 0.908);三者联合应用则曲线下面积增至0.943(95%CI: 0.904 ~ 0.982)。**结论** CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率与外周血IL-6和hs-CRP联合应用对急性缺血性卒中肺感染具有良好的诊断价值,可作为急性缺血性卒中发病早期预测合并肺感染的生物学标志物。

【关键词】 卒中; 脑缺血; 肺; 感染; CD4阳性T淋巴细胞; 白细胞介素6; C反应蛋白质

Value of CD4⁺ effector memory T cells and interleukin - 6 combined with hypersensitive C-reactive protein in the diagnosis of pulmonary infection in patients with acute ischemic stroke

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the expression of CD4⁺ effector memory T cells (CD4⁺TEM) in peripheral blood of acute ischemic stroke patients with pulmonary infection, and to analyze the value of CD4⁺TEM combined with interleukin - 6 (IL - 6) and hypersensitive C - reactive protein (hs - CRP) in the diagnosis of pulmonary infection in patients with acute ischemic stroke. **Methods** Totally 54 confirmed acute ischemic stroke patients with pulmonary infection who were treated in the Department of Neurology at The Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from June 2018 to December 2019 were chosen as the infection group, meanwhile, 55 acute ischemic stroke patients without pulmonary infection were assigned as the control group. The clinical characters and the expression levels of CD4⁺TEM cells were compared in the 2 groups. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis were used to screen the risk factors of

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pulmonary infection in patients with acute ischemic stroke, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was further conducted to evaluate the diagnostic value of the percentage of CD4⁺TEM, IL-6, hs-CRP and combined detection in pulmonary infection patients with acute ischemic stroke. **Results** Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that the increased percentage of CD4⁺TEM cells ($OR = 1.153$, 95%CI: 1.069–1.244; $P = 0.000$), IL-6 ($OR = 1.351$, 95%CI: 1.046–1.747; $P = 0.021$) and hs-CRP ($OR = 1.087$, 95%CI: 1.008–1.172; $P = 0.021$) were important risk factors for pulmonary infection with acute ischemic stroke. When the percentage of CD4⁺TEM cells, IL-6 and hs-CRP were used as predictors of pulmonary infection with acute ischemic stroke alone, the area under the ROC curve were 0.906 (95%CI: 0.850–0.961), 0.799 (95%CI: 0.714–0.885) and 0.831 (95%CI: 0.754–0.908) respectively. When the percentage of CD4⁺TEM cells were combined with IL-6 and hs-CRP, the area under the curve increased to 0.943 (95%CI: 0.904–0.982). **Conclusions** The percentage of CD4⁺TEM cells combined with IL-6 and hs-CRP has better diagnostic value for pulmonary infection with acute ischemic stroke, and can be used as biomarkers for early prediction of pulmonary infection with acute ischemic stroke.

[Key words] Stroke; Brain ischemic; Lung; Infection; CD4 - positive T - lymphocytes; Interleukin-6; C-reactive protein

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急性缺血性卒中是临床十分常见的神经系统疾病,具有高发病率、高病残率、高死亡率之特点^[1]。肺感染是其常见并发症,可严重影响患者生活质量、增加死亡风险及经济负担^[2-4],因此早期预测指标对急性缺血性卒中患者肺感染的预防与管理具有重要意义。CD4⁺效应型记忆T细胞(CD4⁺TEM)是记忆T细胞(Tm)之亚群,在炎症微环境刺激下CD4⁺TEM细胞表达升高,同时可迅速迁移至外周炎症部位发挥效应功能,为机体提供免疫记忆保护,有望成为临床诊断炎症性疾病的新型生物学标志物^[5-7]。目前,国内外关于CD4⁺TEM细胞诊断急性缺血性卒中肺感染的研究尚属空白,尤其是在白细胞介素-6(IL-6)和超敏C-反应蛋白(hs-CRP)等炎性指标单独检测对早期预测的敏感性与特异性仍有待提高的情况下,对CD4⁺TEM细胞的研究更是成为不可或缺的课题^[8-9]。基于此,笔者以徐州医科大学附属医院神经内科近年收治的109例急性缺血性卒中患者为观察对象,以探究其外周血CD4⁺TEM细胞表达变化,并进一步分析CD4⁺TEM与IL-6和hs-CRP联合应用的预测价值。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 诊断标准 (1)急性缺血性卒中的诊断符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2018》之标准^[10],且经头部CT和(或)MRI确诊。(2)肺感染诊断依据

2010年公布的《卒中相关性肺炎诊治中国专家共识》标准^[11]。

2. 纳入与排除标准 (1)患者发病时间<48 h。(2)排除发病时间>48 h;合并有免疫、血液、肿瘤、严重心肝肾疾患或生命体征不稳定;近3个月内发生过缺血性卒中、脑出血或罹患消化道、呼吸道、泌尿系、生殖道、皮肤感染等慢性感染性疾病。

3. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择2018年6月至2019年12月于我院神经内科住院治疗的急性缺血性卒中患者共109例,男性63例,女性46例;年龄38~93岁,平均(64.15 ± 12.54)岁。既往有吸烟史者占26.61%(29/109);合并高血压者占48.62%(53/109)、糖尿病14.68%(16/109)、冠心病12.84%(14/109);存在吞咽困难占17.43%(19/109)。美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分3~29,平均评分 12.22 ± 5.85 。以是否合并肺感染为分组标准,分为肺感染组(感染组,54例)和无肺感染组(对照组,55例),两组一般资料比较,感染组吸烟($P = 0.045$)、吞咽困难($P = 0.021$),以及NIHSS评分($P = 0.000$)等项指标略高于对照组(表1)。

二、研究方法

1. 评价指标 (1)流式细胞术检测CD4⁺TEM细胞表型:所有患者均于入院第2天晨起空腹抽取外周静脉血6 ml,其中2 ml以乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)抗凝,余4 ml进行血清分离。采用人淋巴细胞分离液(天津市灏洋生物制品科技有限责任公司)通过密

度梯度离心法分离获得外周血单个核细胞(PBMC)悬液,磷酸盐缓冲液洗涤,于离心半径5 cm、转速1500 r/min离心5 min,去上清液,磷酸盐缓冲液重复洗涤,再次离心5 min,去上清液,加入磷酸盐缓冲液500 μl重悬细胞,分别滴加鼠抗人CD3-APC-Cy7、CD4-APC、CD45RA-V450、CD45RO-PE-Cy7、CD62L-PE和CCR7-BV510抗体(美国BD公司),同时设同型对照管,室温避光孵育15 min,LSRFortessa型流式细胞仪(美国BD公司)检测CD4⁺TEM细胞,检测表型为CD3⁺ CD4⁺ CD45RA⁻ CD45RO⁺ CCR7⁺ CD62L⁻^[12-14]。然后,利用流式设门法分序圈出外周血CD3⁺T、CD4⁺T、CD4⁺记忆T细胞和CD4⁺TEM细胞,最后获得CD4⁺TEM细胞占CD4⁺记忆T细胞之百分率。(2)其他指标:采用电化学发光(ECL)法检测血清IL-6、免疫散射比浊法测定hs-CRP水平,采用7171A全自动生化仪检测血糖、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、肝肾功能等项生化指标。

2. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件对数据进行处理与分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用两独立样本的t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;急性缺血性卒中肺感染的危险因素筛查,采用单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析($\alpha_{入}=0.05, \alpha_{出}=0.06$);以受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)分析CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率,及其与IL-6和hs-CRP联合应用对急性缺血性卒中肺感染的预测价值,采用MedCalc软件比较各项影响因素的预测价值。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组患者血清LDL-C水平1.02~6.77 mmol/L,中位值为2.57(1.91, 3.12) mmol/L;血糖为5.21~12.37 mmol/L,中位值2.57(1.91, 3.12) mmol/L;尿素2.10~8.66 mmol/L,平均(5.15 ± 1.33) mmol/L;肌酐40~89 mmol/L,平均(57.26 ± 10.32) mmol/L;IL-6 3.20~25.30 pg/ml,中位值8.50(7.25, 12.40) pg/ml;hs-CRP 2.10~39.40 mg/L,中位值16.30(8.35,

表1 感染组与对照组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of the baseline data in patients between infection group and control group

项目	对照组 (n=55)	感染组 (n=54)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			0.094	0.760
男性	31(56.36)	32(59.26)		
女性	24(43.64)	22(40.74)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	63.65 ± 11.41	64.65 ± 13.69	-0.412	0.681
吸烟[例(%)]	10(18.18)	19(35.19)	4.034	0.045
高血压[例(%)]	28(50.91)	25(46.30)	0.232	0.630
糖尿病[例(%)]	7(12.73)	9(16.67)	0.338	0.561
冠心病[例(%)]	8(14.55)	6(11.11)	0.287	0.592
吞咽困难[例(%)]	5(9.09)	14(25.93)	5.366	0.021
NIHSS评分($\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.31 ± 4.69	15.19 ± 5.45	-6.039	0.000
LDL-C [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L]	2.53 (1.69, 3.12)	2.68 (2.06, 3.14)	-1.346	0.178
血糖 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mmol/L]	6.23 (5.78, 6.74)	6.11 (5.97, 6.74)	-0.524	0.600
尿素 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	5.12 ± 1.15	5.18 ± 1.49	-0.245	0.807
肌酐 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	56.44 ± 8.90	58.09 ± 11.62	-0.836	0.405
IL-6 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, pg/ml]	7.60 (6.60, 8.80)	12.00 (8.28, 14.38)	-5.389	0.000
hs-CRP [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, mg/L]	10.40 (6.20, 16.30)	19.50 (16.30, 27.15)	-5.955	0.000

χ^2 test for comparison of sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, dysphagia, Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of LDL-C, blood glucose, IL-6, hs-CRP, and two-independent-sample t test for comparison of others,性别、吸烟、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、吞咽困难的比较采用 χ^2 检验,LDL-C、血糖、IL-6、hs-CRP的比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验,其余各项的比较采用两独立样本的t检验。NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale,美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表;LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇;IL-6, interleukin-6,白细胞介素-6;hs-CRP,high-sensitivity C-reactive protein,超敏C-反应蛋白

22.15) mg/L。感染组血清IL-6($P=0.000$)和hs-CRP($P=0.000$)水平高于对照组,但血清LDL-C、血糖、尿素及肌酐水平两组差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1)。

流式细胞术显示,感染组CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率高于对照组且差异具有统计学意义($P=0.000$;表2,图1)。

单因素Logistic回归分析显示,吞咽困难($P=0.026$)、NIHSS评分($P=0.000$)增加,以及IL-6($P=0.000$)、hs-CRP($P=0.000$)和CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率升高($P=0.000$)为急性缺血性卒中肺感染的危险因素(表3,4)。将上述因素代入多因素Logistic回归方程,结果显示,CD4⁺TEM细胞百分率($OR=1.153$, 95%CI: 1.069~1.244; $P=0.000$)、IL-6($OR=1.351$,

表2 感染组与对照组 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率的比较
($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

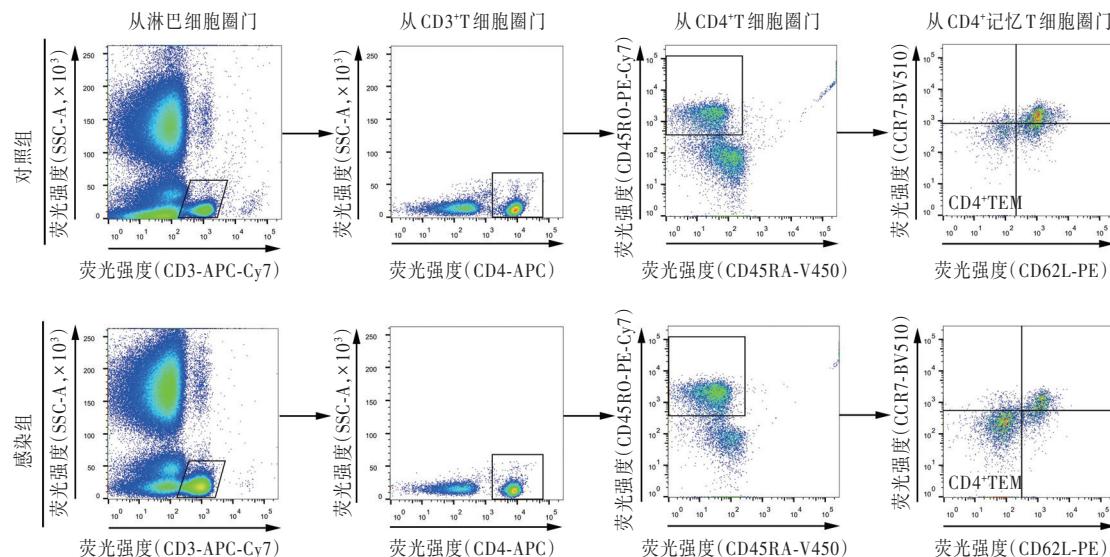
Table 2. Comparison of the percentage of CD4⁺TEM between infection group and control group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

组别	例数	CD4 ⁺ TEM 细胞百分率
对照组	55	28.83 ± 7.85
感染组	54	53.26 ± 17.32
<i>t</i> 值		-9.456
<i>P</i> 值		0.000

CD4⁺TEM, CD4⁺ effector memory T cells, CD4⁺效应型记忆 T 细胞

图1 流式细胞术检测显示, 感染组外周血 CD4⁺T 细胞、CD4⁺记忆 T 细胞和 CD4⁺TEM 细胞数目均高于对照组

Figure 1 Flow cytometry showed peripheral blood CD4⁺ T cells, CD4⁺ memory T cells and CD4⁺TEM cells in infection group were significantly higher than control group.



95%CI: 1.046 ~ 1.747; $P = 0.021$) 和 hs-CRP ($OR = 1.087$, 95%CI: 1.008 ~ 1.172; $P = 0.021$) 水平升高是急性缺血性卒中肺感染的危险因素(表5)。

由 ROC 曲线分析可见, CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率、IL-6 和 hs-CRP 曲线下面积分别为 0.906($SE = 0.028$, 95%CI: 0.850 ~ 0.961; $P = 0.000$)、0.799($SE = 0.044$, 95%CI: 0.714 ~ 0.885; $P = 0.000$)、0.831($SE = 0.039$, 95%CI: 0.754 ~ 0.908; $P = 0.000$)。当 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率与 IL-6 和 hs-CRP 进行联合预测时, 曲线下面积增至 0.943($SE = 0.020$, 95%CI: 0.904 ~ 0.982; $P = 0.000$, 图2)。利用 MedCalc 软件对 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率、IL-6、hs-CRP 单独检测, 以及三项指标联合检测的 ROC 曲线下面积进行两两比较, CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率单独预测效果明显优于 IL-6, 且差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.028$), 而与 hs-CRP 之间差异无统计学意义($P = 0.083$); 三指标联合预测效果明显优于 IL-6 和 hs-CRP 单独应用, 且差异具有统计学意义(均 $P = 0.000$), 但与 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率单独应用

差异无统计学意义($P = 0.084$, 表6)。

讨 论

大量研究业已证实, 由外周循环免疫细胞所主导的免疫炎症反应是急性缺血性卒中并发肺感染的主要原因, CD4⁺T、CD8⁺T、调节性 T 细胞(Treg)和自然杀伤细胞(NK)等免疫细胞均参与其中^[9,15-16]。然而, 单纯根据上述免疫细胞的表达变化诊断急性缺血性卒中肺感染尚难以达到早诊断、早治疗的要求, 因此寻找新型生物学标志物对提高疗效、改善预后有着极其重要的意义。

记忆 T 细胞是机体免疫防御和抗原清除系统的重要组成部分, 可以针对外来及异种抗原迅速产生免疫应答, 一直是抗感染和疫苗研制领域颇受关注的 T 细胞亚群^[17]。CD4⁺TEM 细胞是记忆 T 细胞抵御病原的第一道防线, 在感染早期能够迅速迁移至感染部位发挥效应功能, 并可长期在外周血及组织中表达^[5]。目前已在结核杆菌或病毒感染等炎症性疾病

表4 急性缺血性卒中肺感染影响因素的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4. Univariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of pulmonary infection in patients with acute ischemic stroke

表3 急性缺血性卒中肺感染影响因素的变量赋值表

Table 3. Variable assignment of the influencing factors related to pulmonary infection in patients with acute ischemic stroke

变量	赋值	
	0	1
性别	女性	男性
吸烟	无	有
高血压	无	有
糖尿病	无	有
冠心病	无	有
吞咽困难	无	有

NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表;
LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇;IL-6, interleukin-6,
白细胞介素-6; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, 超敏C-反应蛋白;
CD4⁺TEM, CD4⁺ effector memory T cells, CD4⁺效应型记忆T细胞

表5 急性缺血性卒中肺感染影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

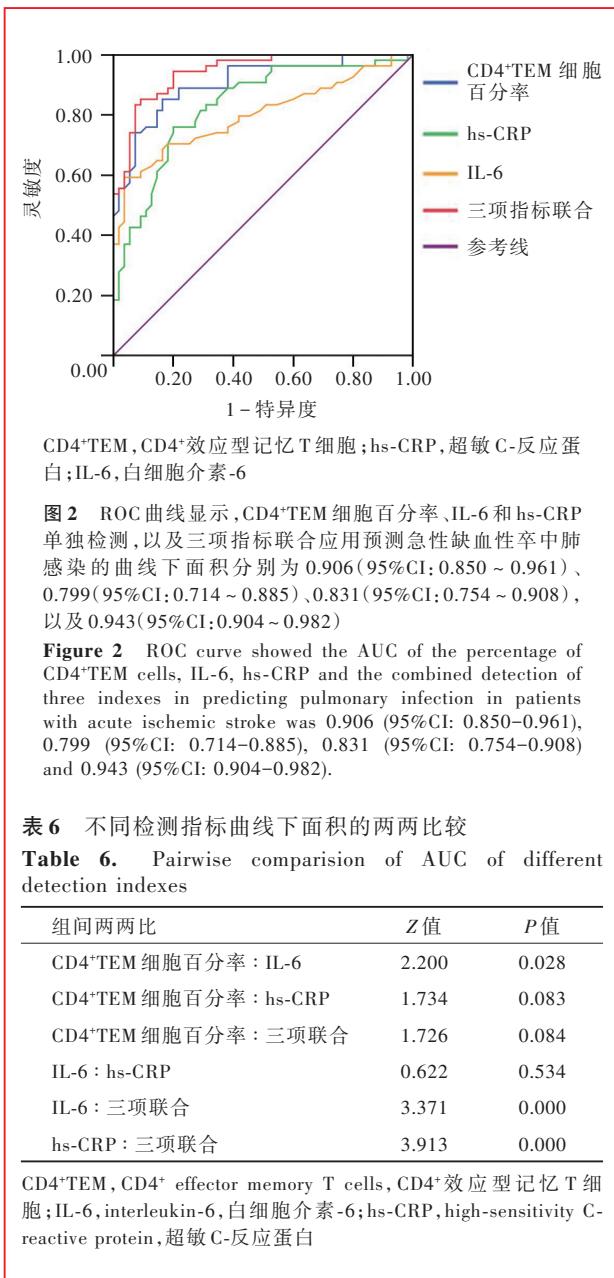
Table 5. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of pulmonary infection in patients with acute ischemic stroke

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR 值	OR 95%CI
CD4 ⁺ TEM 细胞百分率	0.142	0.039	13.481	0.000	1.153	1.069 ~ 1.244
IL-6	0.301	0.131	5.292	0.021	1.351	1.046 ~ 1.747
hs-CRP	0.084	0.038	4.750	0.029	1.087	1.008 ~ 1.172
NIHSS 评分	0.059	0.070	0.726	0.394	1.061	0.926 ~ 1.216
吞咽困难	1.117	0.928	1.449	0.229	3.055	0.496 ~ 18.815
常数项	-11.262	2.563	19.308	0.000		

CD4⁺TEM, CD4⁺ effector memory T cells, CD4⁺效应型记忆T细胞; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; IL-6, interleukin-6, 白细胞介素-6; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, 超敏C-反应蛋白; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表

病患者的外周血中观察到 CD4⁺TEM 表达水平升高, 提示该项指标有望成为临床诊断感染性疾病的新生物标志物^[18-19]。既往研究证实, 急性缺血性卒中患者并发感染与其体内免疫功能紊乱密切相关, 其中参与细胞免疫应答的核心成分 CD4⁺T 细胞在缺血性卒中患者外周血中的数目明显减少, 而并发肺感染者细胞免疫受抑制现象更为明显, 此与 CD4⁺T 细胞接受抗原刺激后发生克隆增殖和分化有关^[15-16, 20]。在接受抗原刺激后, 初始 T 细胞发生特异性抗原提呈反应, 逐渐分化为记忆 T 细胞; 后者具有

较大的异质性, 根据是否表达 CC 族趋化因子受体 7 (CCR7) 和白细胞分化抗原 62L(CD62L) 进一步分为中央型记忆 T 细胞 (TCM) 和效应型记忆 T 细胞 (TEM) 细胞, 其中 TEM 细胞比初始 T 细胞和 TCM 细胞具有更强的抗原识别能力和激活免疫反应性, 能够迅速向炎症部位趋化, 发挥效应功能^[13, 21]。因此, TEM 细胞在一定程度上反映了机体之免疫状态。本研究首次对急性缺血性卒中合并肺感染患者外周血 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率进行分析比较, 发现感染组患者外周血 CD4⁺TEM 细胞表达明显高于对照组,



提示 CD4⁺TEM 细胞与急性缺血性卒中肺感染密切相关。

对本研究两组患者一般情况的分析显示,肺感染组吸烟者所占比例大、NIHSS 评分高且大多合并有吞咽困难,而且血清 IL-6 和 hs-CRP 水平也明显高于对照组。经 Logistic 回归分析,CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率、IL-6 和 hs-CRP 水平升高为影响急性缺血性卒中肺感染的重要危险因素,此与既往文献报道的结果相一致^[8,22]。急性缺血性卒中患者在发病早期即可出现外周血 IL-6 水平升高,当并发感染时,在应激条件下 IL-6 等炎性因子的表达可进一步升高,且随着病情的进展不断上升。IL-6 的升高可直接激活

巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞等炎性细胞,诱导 hs-CRP 等急性期炎性蛋白合成并扩大炎症细胞毒性反应,导致组织细胞损伤^[8,23]。与 IL-6 一致,hs-CRP 也是机体炎症状态下的急性期反应物,有研究显示,急性缺血性卒中患者发病后其外周血 hs-CRP 即处于较高水平,并发现感染后可使血清 hs-CRP 进一步升高,且与病情严重程度及预后呈正相关^[24]。基于此,我们进一步绘制 ROC 曲线,分别对 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率、IL-6 和 hs-CRP 的预测价值进行分析,结果显示 CD4⁺TEM 细胞百分率曲线下面积大于 IL-6,提示 CD4⁺TEM 细胞具有良好的诊断价值,而 CD4⁺TEM 与 IL-6 和 hs-CRP 联合应用则具有更高的预测性,因此急性缺血性卒中发病早期行 CD4⁺TEM 细胞检测,有利于早期干预,改善预后,尤其是与 IL-6 和 hs-CRP 联合应用预测性更强。

本研究结果显示,与未合并肺感染的急性缺血性卒中患者相比,并发肺感染者外周血 CD4⁺TEM 细胞、IL-6 和 hs-CRP 表达水平明显升高,三项指标联合应用对急性缺血性卒中肺感染具有良好的预测性,有望成为新型生物学标志物。

利益冲突 无

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